OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING-RIP VAN WINKLE-Mr. Joseph Jefferson

THIS EVENING-BUDWORTH'S MINITELLS-JOLLY MIL-LEES-BARBARA ALLEN-TWO LITTLE LAMBS-CANADA RAID.

WINTER GARDEN.

THIS EVENING - THE BUISLAY FAMILY-L'ECHEDLE
PERULEUSZ - GRAND MATINEE, EVERY WEDNESDAY
AND SATURDAY, commencing at 11 o'clock.

THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisions.

THIS EVENING THE FAST FAMILY. Mr. John Glibset, Mr. Frederic Robinson, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. George Holland, Missishine Henrypes, Mrs. John Setton, and others.

THIS EVENING-HENRY THE FOURTH. Mr. J. H. Hackett as Faints.

DODWORTH HALL,
THIS EVENING-THE GROWTH OF FLOWERS-WON-DROUS LIVING HEAD-M. Hartz, the Blusionist.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING-GRACE DARLING-THE BRONZE HORSE
Mr. G. L. Fox. Miss. Fanny Herring. NEW YORK THEATER.

THIS EVENING—A FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN—BURLESQUE OF RUM-TI-FOO-ZLE,—Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Lewis Baker, Meddames Standeville, Cole. Bland and others.

NEW YORK CIRCUS. TROUPE. Mr. Rob-toson and his total son. Matthee every day at 2 o'clock.

THIS EVEN NO-ME, and Mrs. Howard Paul. THE SHIP ON THE LAKES

Business Notices.

"A SLIGHT COLD," COUGHS .- Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or " stight cold" in its first

BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVE were Dyapupers to are speedily removed by Dr. D. JAYNE'S SAN-AVIEW PREES. The test of 30 years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their ection they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure. Sold by all Druggista. MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afficied with Discolorations on the Face, called Moth Patches, or Freekles, should one Prant's celebrated Morn and Francies Louren. It is infullible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Penny, natologist, No. 49 Bond st., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists to New

Dermanologia, No. 49 Donote, N. 1.

York and elsewhere. Price, \$2.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and
Manufactorers. Groven & Baker Sewing Macking Company.
No. 495 Broadway. TRIUMPH OF CHRMISTRY-VICTORY HAIR RESTORER.

This exquisite performed toilet article has No SRIMENT OR INJUR-nous PROPERTIES, and will positively bring back the hair and routers its color. For sale by the Manufacturer, B. VAS BUREN, Chomist No. 475 Nixth-ave. New York, and all respectable Druggists. WILLOOK & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

MARSH'S PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS-Office temoved from No. 542 Broadway to No. 154 Fulton-4, near Broadway. Silk Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Branes and Supportery Bandages. BOY'S, YOUTH'S, and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING .-Largest assertment and finest Goods in this country.

BROKAW BROTHERS, Nos. 34 Fourth-ave, and 12 Lafavette-place.

FINEST OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS ever seen Nos. 24 Fourth-ave. and 63 Layfayette-place. THE NEW TUCK WEDDING ENVELOPE.—These ele-symt Envelopes, just paleuted, are by far the most chaste and beauti-ful design ever issued. We are now making them of our Satin and Cold Pressed Papers, for sale only by the Proprietors, Wm. Evan-put. 2 Sons, No. 104 Felton-at. Established 1815.

THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—
he "beat" free to solders, and low to efficers and civilians. 1,609
hestimate, Phins. 1 Astro-ph., N. Y.; 19 Green et., Boston. Avoid
undulent imitations of his natents.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, seps il glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finest dressy used. Sold by RUSHTON No. 10 Astor House, and druggists. DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS cures uptures without pain or inconvenience. West cases solicited. Call ad see. HELEBOLD. No. 549 Broadway. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.,

offer for sa'e Diamonds, 18 carat Gold Watches, Chains, all' kinds of Jawren, English Sterling Stlyre Ware, ste small per centage over actual manupacturing cost.

MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER," the best in use; two articles combined in one; a perfect Hair Dressing and Rastorer. For sale by all druggists. CRARLES N. CRITTENTON, sole agent. No. 38 Sigth-ave. AT EVERDELL'S, NEW STYLE WEDDING CARDS AND

THE ETNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWINGnulactured by Planer, Braunspone & Co., No. 84 Bowery, N. Y.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—The best in the world; semices, reliable, instantaneous; the only perfect Dye.—Black or cown Genuine signed William A. Batchelon. Sold everywhere. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supporters, &c.—Marse & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vessyst. Lawy attendant.

ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINE CO.'S. PIRST PREMIUM ren Suwing-Machines, No. 543 Broadway. Highest pre-DOUBLE GUNS, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40. J. & J. BETSE, No. 103 Bowers.

OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor, or medicine. Suat postage-maid on receipt of ten cents. Address Pr. E. & Foots, No. 1, De Broadway, New York. COMPORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent postage-paid on rechipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE. No. 1,120 Broadway, New York.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, the pop-lar remedy for Habitual Castiveness, Files, and every form of Indi-

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Carles Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. DR. SCHENCK will be at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, poory Toesday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT

IMPROVEMENTS IN GOLD-MINING. We believe that the time has not yet come for extengive and systematic Mining for the Precious Metals in either Colorado or Nevada-much less in Montana or Idaho. Washing for gold in river-beds, past or present, is quite another matter. This may be done at any time, where the deposits are rich and extensive; but Mining from veins inclosed by solid rock requires large capital, abundant labor, with reasonably cheap food; and these are not found or cannot be relied on in new territories remote from cities and from civilization. Not till the Pacific Railroad shall have reached them-which cannot be till near the close of 1867-will Nevada and Colorado be

ready for extensive and profitable Mining.

Meantime, the work immediately in hand is thorough exploration, sinking shafts to ascertain the courses and richness of veins, and the improvement of Mining pro. cesses. To this last end, much attention is being paid, and with promise of important results. To the processes. already noticed, we now add that of Prof. Thomas D.

Regarding the presence in the vein-stone Sulphur. Arsenic, and other minerals suscepti ble of volatilization by heat, as the great obstacle to success in working the sulphurets of Colorado, and being satisfied that the processes hitherto in use fail to descripturize the vein-stone properly and thoroughly, Prof. Worrall has devoted much time and effort to the construction of a furnace which will insure cheap and perfect desulphurization and a consequent separation of the precious metals through the action of quicksilver. His aim was to produce a regulated, gradual passage of the finely pulverized vein-stone through the intense heat of a furnace, so as to secure the complete expulsion of the Sulphur, &c. and he seems to have perfectly succeeded. The Copper, which extensively pervades the sulphurets of Colorado, is

saved by his process, though lost by those in general use. By an additional device, Prof. W. aims to save also the Sulphur, white eliminating the Precious Metals at a very moderate cost.

We do not attempt to describe these devices and procosses, since none of those they specially interest would (or should) take anything on trust: they must see and tudge for themselves. Suffice it that these devices seem to us of great promise, and eminently worthy the attention of practical miners.

WHICH IS THE BEST GRAPE ?- At the Horticultural Exhibition of the American Institute the question is to be deeided this week. The show of grapes, including pears and applies, opened yesterday, and it will be continued from 2 o'clock past, opinion resternay, and it will be continued from 2 o'clock p.m. till 10 at night to-day, and from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. to horrow without charge. Afr. Greeley has offered a \$100 prize for the grape best suited for general planting. There are many kinds entered for competition, among which are Delawares, forms, Larsalias, Advisonders, and a new one called the "Wal-ter," which those interested will like to see.

New Dork Daily Tribune. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advartisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS .- No 4.

It contains the Address of The National Committee to the American People. Price 2 cents; \$15 per 1,000. When less than five are sent by mail send 2 cents additional for postage. Address THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY Turnung must be handed in To-Day.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden was nominated last night by the Union Convention of the Third District, for the unexpired term of the late Hon, James Humphrey, and for the XLth Congress.

There are aldermen who sincerely believe that a live turtle with its brains scooped out is gratified with the change, and that nothing delights it more than to have holes bored through its fins, and to be plunged living into boiling water. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, not feeling sure of this peculiarity in the turtle, asked information of Prof. Agassiz, and we print correspondence on

The Republican-Union Central Committee has taken the magnificent room known as Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, and left the old headquarters, corner of Twenty-third-st. and Broadway, to the Bread-and-Butter brigade. A meeting of the Committee will be held at the new headquarters at 8 o'clock this evening; the Executive Committee meeting an hourearlier. We need not urge a general attendance; for never has a more earnest, determined, enthusiastic spirit pervaded the Republic ans of this City.

The Herald of yesterday publishes a special dispatch from London, giving an account of a difficulty be-tween the representatives of the United States in Turkey and the Turkish Government. The matter, however, is not so new as the tenor of The Herald's special dispatch" would seem to indicate; for THE TRIBUNE published more than two weeks ago, in its issue of Sept. 14, in a letter of its regular Constantinople correspondent, the full history of the difficulty, embracing all the points of The Herald's dispatch.

We learn from Washington that Santa Anna was the day before yesterday in consultation with Secretary Seward and yesterday with Secretary Welles. It is rumored that he is well satisfied with the result of his interviews. Several Americans who have purchased a large amount of Mexican bonds are said to be willing to cooperate with Santa Anna if the validity of their bonds is recognized. One of them, Mr. Crawford, had yesterday an interview of two hours and a half with President Johnson.

CONNECTICUT held Town Elections yesterday in many of her towns, and the aggregate result shows overwhelming gains to the Republican-Unionists. They have carried almost every town where they seriously tried, including quite a number that were against them last Spring. - Among these are Seymour, which never before went Republican, as well as Dan bury, which we lost at the State Election. There is scarcely a township which does not show a decided Republican gain in the popular vote. So it is where-ever a people who can read are enabled to pass judgment on "My Policy."

The "Mexican muddle," as it is called, becomes more turbid every day. The convention recently concluded between Napoleon and Maximilian has, it seems, made the Mexican bondholders sanguine, and there has been a sudden rise in the price of their bonds. Either these bondholders have strong faith in Maximilian's ability to hold his position in Mexico, or they calculate upon a renewed French, or rather Napoleonic, intervention, in the event of the overthrow of the so-called Empire, and the consequent repudiation of debts contracted under the Imperial régime, regarded by a large party in Mexico as a wicked usurpation. Let the Republic be restored in Mexico, and purposes, null and void. What, in such case, would the bondholders do? Look, of course, to the French Government to protect their interests. And how could that be done save by armed intervention? Is this convention, then, to serve as a pretext for persistence in the Emperor Napoleon's policy with regard to Mexico? The "muddle" gets thicker and thicker.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, to the Associated Press, yesterday, denied the truth of a special telegram to THE TRIBUNE, accusing the Indians of murdering the whites. That telegram was specific in its statements, declaring that 150 whites had been killed by the Indians, and that the road from Laramie to Powder River was filled with graves of murdered men. The denial of it is merely general, and our report 'is merely said to be a gross exaggeration. Hitherto we have found our Leavenworth correspondent trustworthy, and are not so sure that these stories of Indian massacres are unfounded, and that Indian affairs are not culpably mismanaged. Our dispatches, as published, also stated that " the troops of Col. Carrington complained of his cowardice, and that Col. Maynadier, of Laramie, is said to have issued orders that the first white who killed an Indian should be taken and given to Indians to be dealt with. There is great complaint against Maynadier and his officers for keeping and feeding Indian women at the Forts." As written, they were far stronger in their language. If these accusations are false, we shall gladly publish the fact; but the vague manner in which they are denied is in itself suspicious. The Government should look into the matter, for if half of what our correspondent states be true, the army is disgraced by its representatives on the Indian frontier.

The manifesto of the English Reform League includes, as one of the points on which amended Parliamentary representation of the people is demanded, vote by ballot. It has been the fashion with the anti-Reformers to decry the ballot, and extol the Borough system, drawing, of course, their illustrations of the evils of the former from the experience, or what they fancied was the experience, of the United States. In the revelations which are taking place before the Commissions now sitting in England to investigate certain cases of bribery, we have at length authentic testimony of the beauties and excellencies of the latter. According to the late Lord Palmerston voting by ballot was eminently "un-English"-it was virtually an appeal to the craven fears of men. Under the Borough system, however, it would appear, according to the evidence taken before the said Commissions, that in English elections the political manipulator plays upon a more questionable sentiment than that of fear It turns out, in fact, that the Borough system is another name for wholesale bribery. It is eminently suggestive-nay, it is decidedly edifying-to note with what facility those who denounce the ballot as degrading in its tendency can lend themselves to the patriotic and honorable business of purchasing votes. It is "un-English" to vote secretly; but it is not "un-English" to put a twenty-pound Bank of England times indulged in only to dazzle and betray the inexperienced and unsuspecting. At any rate, we know now what Borough signifies as well as we do what Ballot means. We have yet to learn that this is degrading in its tendency. It is clear beyond doubt that that is corrupting in its effects. We are satisfied with

HOW STANDS NEW-YORK? We are so often asked, in obvious earnest, if New-Vork is sure to go right in her approaching election, that we are impelled to answer the question gener-

ally, and by a simple exhibition of facts. In 1864, our State was carried by small majorities -6,749 for Lincoln over McClellan, and 8,293 for Fenton over Seymour, in a total of 730,821 votes We have always believed that these majorities were reduced by foul voting and fraudulent changes of knoll which," says the report, "seemed to have been soldiers' ballots-that our fair majority at that elec-

tion was about 20,000. Last year, our adversaries confidently expected to carry the State. Their State Ticket was in good part | barbarism of man. Eggleston, pallid and weak, unmade up of men who had been prominent Republicans; Montgomery Blair stumped our State in its behalf, arm-in-arm with John Van Buren, whispering in the ears of the select few that Andy Johnson was they would carry the State; Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, Judge Edmonds, and lots of smaller fry, turned against us; and a superficial observer must have supposed that we were doomed to defeat; yet we carried

rice Ziring medorines na re-	
For Barlow, Uni	on, Sec. of States
Allegany2,715	Onoida
Broome1,598	Onondaga
Cattaraugus1,480	Outario
Cayuga	Orange 083
Chenango	Orleans
Clinton 190	Oswego 2 350
Cortland	Otsego 291
Delaware1,359	Rensselaer 455
Dutchess 728	St. Lawrence5,140
Erie 596	Saratoga1,293
Essex 929	Schenectady 473
Franklin 935	Schuyler 614
Pulton and Hamilton 266	Steuben
Genesee1,081	Suffolk 784
Herkimer	Tioga
Jefferson	Tompkins1,184
Lewis 529	Warren 202
Livingston 893	Washington2,315
Madison	Wayne 1,437
Monroe	Wyoming
Niagara 254	Yates
Majorities for Slocum,	
	Queens795
Albany 157	Dialement 200

| Montgomery | 51 Sullivan | New-York | 24,488 Ulster | Putnam | 68 Westehester | | Counties outside of this City was but 6,334-an aggregate which St. Lawrence alone will overbear next month. And it is our confident conviction that neither these nor the City majorities can now be increased. In other words, we believe that all the County majorities for Hoffman will not exceed 30,000, while we are equally sure that the Counties which go for Fenton will roll up an aggregate majority of at least 60,000.

Greene. 468 Schoharie 919 Kings 1,349 Seneca 310

Columbia.....

If the October Elections should sorely disappoint us, Gov. Fenton's majority will be less; if they go overwhelmingly for us, it will be greater. Should it seein that the bottom had fallen out of the Johnson coalition, that majority may exceed 50,000.

The bright prospect thus afforded will by no means induce our friends to relax their exertions. They will work the harder because they feel and know that they are not spending their strength for naught. And it is most desirable, on every account, that the loyal States should so speak that there can be no dispute or cavil as to their decision. Let it be clearly shown that they demand the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and it will be promptly ratified, the South represented in Congress by loyal Representatives, and this long distracted land once more enjoy the blessings of peace and rost.

THE SOUTHERN UNIONISTS.

The following is an extract from the private letter of a Northern man, now renting and working by free negro labor a large cotton plantation in Upper Louisi-It was written with no thought that it would ever be given to the public. It will be noted that it was written before the Vermont and Maine Elections: "We are anxiously awaiting the results of the Northern Elections this Fall, is they go right, we can stay here, but to leave before Spring. In fact, we shall doubtless to granued

-The following is an extract from the more recent dent in New-Orleans, where he is widely known and

"The recent elections in Vermont and Maine, foreshadowing, as they clearly do, the general results of the elections for Con-gress this Fall, have gladdened the hearts of all loyal men here. There has, since those results, been a marked abstement of the There mas, since those results, even a marked assument of the agrogance and insolence of our Rebel finaters. Their confidence in the success of Johnson has been succeeded by a fear of Con, gress, the views and purposes of which they gather from Mr. Stevens's Belford speech. If the result of the coming elections shall realize my hopes, I think I can continue to live here until I may be ready to remove. Had the course of Congress failed before the people, I, and many others like me here, would have

More than one thousand letters of similar tenor to the former of the above have been received in this City alone from all parts of the South since the date of the New-Orleans massacre. In the average, those from Texas give the most fearful accounts of the malevolence and bitterness of the reconstructed Rebels, as more especially evinced in outrages on the Freedmen; but very similar representations are received from many quarters. There are many instances wherein Northern men have furnished capital to Southern for the working of their plantations, stipulating for a specified proportion of the crop; and in many if not most cases the interest of the Northern men is carefully concealed from the planter's neighbors from fear of arson and other malicious damage if that interest were known,

Such is the state of facts in the face of which we are assured that Northern Radicals may freely ayow and commend their convictions at the South to all who may choose to hear them. Those who assert this know better. The fate of Dostie, Horton, Henderson and their compatriots, is too recent and notorious. Why was Horton murdered? He had committed no imaginable offense beyond making a prayer. But he was a Northern man and a Radical, and for these he was butchered. The very journals, North and South, which now pretend that Radicals may speak freely at the South, have expressly justified the massacre of the Louisiana Conventionists by quoting what they allege is the substance of a speech made by Dostie at a Radical meeting two or three evenings previousa version which the Radicals who heard it say is not nearly correct. Whether he made this er a different speech, the massacre was openly justified by it-a fact that covers all the ground in dispute.

The World, having intermeddled in this matter, we ask it to procure for us, from President Johnson, with liberty to publish, the report of the Military Commission which investigated the New-Orleans Riots. Give the public that report, and we will prove by it what was the real impulse to the New-Orleans Massacre, and what is the practical Liberty of Speech accorded by its Southern allies. It is idle to argue while the most material testimony is suppressed. Gen. Mower's report has been for weeks in Washington. Why is it hidden from the public? We call for its production, and assert that we can prove by it that Dostie, Henderson, Horton and many others, died martyrs, to note into the hands of a poor and needy man as an Freedom of Speech, and that such freedom does inducement for him to vote in a certain way. Heroics | not exist where the champions of "My Policy" bear are frequently very fine; but we fear they are some- | sway,

"TO BE HUNG TILL YOU ARE DEAD." The shadow of the gallows blackens the civilization of the century. Nothing is more shameful than the moral of the old story of the sailor, who, wrecked on what he feared to be a desolate isle, fell on his knees upon beholding a gallows, and cried, "Thank God!

Jack-we're in a Christian land." With so much that is holy in our creed, liberal in our modern spirit, and just in our law, it is monstrous that we should still build the gibbet by the side of the church. Every execution of which we have read is disgusting, but few equal that of Allen P. Eggleston, at Newport, Ky., on Friday last. This criminal shot Capt. Almon P. Menter, last June, while attempting to escape from the house of the latter, which he had entered to rob. Fifteen thousand people witnessed his execution, which took place in the open air, "on a

designated by nature for just the dismal purpose it was about to serve." Only one bred in a jail could make green fields and woods the accomplices of the able to walk without aid from the wounds his chains had inflicted, but calm and resolute, was led upon the scaffold. He looked around at the vast crowd, "with an expression of weakness and resignation, a 'all right," and would give them "the spoils" if troubled look, a shade of sorrow, not untinged with disgust," and then he fixed his eyes on the bright sky and the forest-clad hills. The deathwarrant was read, and Eggleston, supported by two men, rose to make his dying speech. It was the old the State by 27,857 majority: the several Coun- story. Bad company, a bad life, protestation-in this case true, we think-that murder was not intended, repentance, and willingness to die. He was not drunk, as are usually the victims of the scaffold, for no drunken man would have thus gently rebuked the crowd, eager for the horrible tragedy, "I feel truly sorry," he said, "to see so many people here, for I feel that most of them came here through idle curjosity. I feel that they don't realize that they have got to die themselves, and that many may die on the gallows, like me, just as I am about to die. I am very, very sorry to see so many here to look at this, and to see so many women and children here to-day." We question if the prayers which glossed

nity of these words. Eggleston's arms were now bound and the rope placed around his neck. The white hood was drawn over his face, and, still unable to stand, strong hands supported him on the trap. As he said "God bless you" to his executioners, the drop fell, and the body flashed in the air. What followed was more horrible -the knot slipped, and with a fall of eight feet the wretched man's body struck the ground, his head bumping against the wood-work with a thug that could be heard 100 feet off. The scene of horror elec-- The aggregate of Democratic majorities in all the trified the 15,000 spectators. A murmur of horror and disgust went the length and breadth of the crowd, and they moved forward with a motion like that of an immense wave to see what would follow. It was at five minutes after I o'clock that the horrible event occurred. The officers quietly raised the man, all stunned and bleeding from his terribly lacerated neck as he was, carried him up the steps to the death-hole again, and gave him some water. Without a word of complaint or an expression of pain, with the old look of meekness and resignation lighting up his face, and saying simply, ' Gentlemen, do n't let that occur again,' he submitted to the preparation for his execution."

with religious ceremonial this atrocity had the solem-

And then he was again lifted on the gallows, and this time-it is pitiful that we should have it to saywas mercifully strangled. What became of his soul we know not, but the crowd went home to dinner.

DELAWARE.

Delaware has to elect on the 6th of November a Governor, Legislature, and one member of Congress. Her principal candidates are as follows, with the vote of 1864:

Rep. Union. Goscraor, James Ribble, Govo Sanishury.

Congress: John L. McKim, 8,238. John A. Nicholson, 8,762 Mr. Nicholson was elected in 1864 over Nathaniel B. Smithers by a majority of 500, which it is just possible the rising tide of free sentiment since 1860 (when the State gave a Democratic majority of 8,409) may be able to sweep away, in spite of the Presidential obstruction. The Unionists have had three victories in the State since 1860. Geo. P. Fisher was in that year chosen to Congress by a majority of 257 over his foremost competitor, the Breckinridge candidate, but in 1862 was defeated by 37 votes in favor of his Democratic rival Jefferson by 111 votes. In 1863, Mr. N. B. Smithers, one of the best representatives

private letter of a Unionist some twenty years resi- Delaware has yet sent to the House, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Temple. He met with no opposition, his opponent, Mr. Chas. Brown, formerly Collector for the Port of Philadelphia, withdrawing at the last moment in consequence of official measures taken to prevent disloyalists from voting. The last member elected from Delaware, John A. Nicholson, won his seat by 504 votes. Substantially, the worst difficulty of the Delaware Unionists is to overcome this majority. They have good incentives in two or three victorious pre-

THE COTTON CROP.

cedents, and we hope they will do it.

Undoubtedly the growing Cotton has suffered by the heavy rains of the last month and by the worm, so that the crop will not fully justify the reasonable anticipations of midsummer; yet the croakers' estimates of an aggregate of 500,000 to 1,000,000 bales are already seen to be absurd. The latest estimate from the planters' point of view makes the crop 1.800,000 bales. We still believe it will be 2,000,000, which, at present prices, will net the growers \$240,-000 000, and command in the world's markets at least \$300,000,000. Nor do we believe the price will be materially re-

duced, save for a month or two because of a rush to realize early to meet pressing engagements. The world is still cotton-hungry, and 2,000,000 bales will not satiate its appetite. We predict that Cotton will higher next April and May than throughout November and December of this year, because of the mortgages and acceptances to be met by sales this Autumn. Two Million bales is barely half a crop, where a whole one is urgently needed. There is no fear of a glut for the next four or five years,

Such an argument as this from The World, against the right of Congress to determine the penalties of rebellion, is as forcible as the best argument in its favor. Can logic be more degraded?

Can logic be more degraded?

"It is manifest that the method adopted by the Republican party for 'determining the penalties of rebellion, is in plain riolation of every established principle of criminal justice. The law decreeing the penalty is er post facto; the chief presenter is made the judge; and the necessed, being excluded from Confession, are not permitted to the heart in their was defense. To be tried under an expost facto law, judged by the accusers, and denied a hearing in defense, is a combination of all the tyramy which it is possible to practice under the forms of penal justice. Congress, The Tanux maintains, is to be regarded in the light of a jury engaged in trying the South for the crime of rebellion. But when before did a jury ever assume to divoca a change in the law, and dictate a penalty which the law had not established? This "jury insolventy presumes to judge the law, and condemn the law, and to domineer ever the law had does ever the accused. Or if we consider Congress in its proper light of a Legislature, instead of a jury, its itself in daring rebellion against the Constitution. The Constitution, in positive terms, forbids Congress to pess any expost facto law, that is, any low prescribing a different or greater punishment for any crime than was in force at the time it was committed. But the present Congress not only delies and violates this prohibition, but insists on a penalty which is so extremely expost facto that the Constitution itself must be altered before it can be indicated.

To comment on this trash, which would make the States which seconded equal judges with those which remained loyal, of the guarantees against future treason, would be to insult the meanest order of intelli-

Senator Stewart of Nevada said in a recent San Francisco speech that he did not know what the President meant when he talked of loyalty; and judg- for the VIth Assembly District.

ing by Mr. Johnson's acts and appointments, we ibt if he knows himself.

THAT'S THE DOCTRINE.—The Louisville Courier urges the President no longer to recognize "the present piece of a Congress" until it admits the Southern membersto "protect himself by denying its legitimacy and authority, and resisting its arbitrary and filegal enactments." We hope to learn before long that the President has taken up with this idea. There is no use in temporizing with such men as the Radicals, who have no more conception of the binding force of constitutional colligations than a blind man has of colors. They repudiate every duty they over to the Southern people as joint owners of the Union, and speak of us and our States as if we belonged to them. It is no slander to say that the Radicals have lost all sonse of honor as between man and man in their insane baired of the Southern people. If they treat one another at house as they propose to treat us, it must be a delightful country to live in—equal to Central Africa.

Though Mr. Johnson has directly oncouraged this THAT'S THE DOCTRINE .- The Louisville Courier

Though Mr. Johnson has directly encouraged this kind of talk, by describing Congress as "a body hanging on the verge of the Government," and vetoing its acts on the pretense of their unconstitutionality, there is little danger that he will attempt to carry out his policy to its logical extreme. That he would gladly do as the Rebels wish, we can believe: but he is wise enough to "let I dare not wait upon I would."

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, speaking of the Southern people, says:

"Our conduct as citizens, since the surrender of the South, our honest and manly observance of the obligations of our caths, and our respect for the laws of the country, arge considera-tions for our rights in language which cannot be misunder-stood."

Riots, massacres and murders at Memphis, New Orleans and throughout the South 'may be consistent with this boasted "respect for the laws of the country." In view of the facts, however, such self-praise seems in bad taste, to say the least.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 1, 1865. MORE "POLICY" RECEPTIONS.

This afternoon a delegation from Alexandria, Va. waited upon the President of the United States and presented to him the address of the original Union men of that city and vicinity and of the Union men of the adjoining counties who ricinity and of the Union men of the adjoining counties who indorse and approve the aeston of the Johnson Conservative Association in support of the policy of the President. The spokesman said in the conclusion of his address that the meeting at which the resolutions submitted were adopted was largely attended by those who were loyal to the Government of their fathers and true to the flag of their country, when a man hazardes his life by declaring that he was a Union man in Virginia. They would say to the President that they are ready and willing to stand by him and defend the Constitution of the ountry from any attack that may some against it or him from is enemies East. West. North or South. The President said in reply that the cordial expression of

nfidence in him which was presented in the address was at his time peculiarly acceptable and calculated to impire him with renewed determination to pursue the course he had been pursuing until the struggle of piloting the country was ended. He would refer to his past course as a conclusive indication and assurance of his action in the future, and he trusted that nothing he might do would ever lead any to think that their con fidence in him had been misplaced. It was his design to effect as speedily as possible a restoration of peace and harmony throughout the whole country.

At the conclusion of these remarks the members of the Com-

aittee were introduced to the President, and after a pleasant THE ANTECEDENTS OF THE DELEGATION.

The delegation of Alexandrians that called upon the President to day, representing themselves as the original Union men, were in no wise connected with the Loyal League established there, nor are they members of the local organicaestablished there nor are they inclines of the call organiza-tion that sent delegates to the Loyal Unionists' Convention last month. Wm. D. Massey, who read the address, is Postmaster, and was quite willing, though professing to be a Unionist, to head this line of ex-Rebels. An application to Mr. Heffel-blower, chairman of the delegation, for for a list of the members accompanying him, was met with the remark: "Oh, no! don't publish all their names. It would defeat our object, and have a counter political effect." The following are the names of all

Win, D. Massey, Sannel Heffelblower, W. R. Howard, Samuel Beech, W. W. White, R. F. McGraw, Charles McCluer, D. J. Delancy, Robert Armstrong, Charles Colton, C. L. Neel, J. W. Reynolds, Mr. Sheppard. COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

rius R. Couch as Collector of the Port of Boston. Over two hundred Post-office Commissions a week have been issued since Mr Randall assumed charge of that Department. CLAIMS. The Claim Commission during September received

three hundred and sixty-two claims rejected twenty-four, and allowed twelve involving in amount two hundred and eighty-

seven thousand dollars. Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. L. Robinson, lately in charge of the military railroads, has made a request to be mustered out

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the Land Office at Marysville. Cal., showhis opponent Temple, a States-Rights Democrat. lag that during August, 3,061 acres of the public lands were

THE BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP. THE MATCH BETWEEN THE ATLANTICS AND ATRLETICS

-AN IMMENSE CROWD-THE GAME NOT FINISHED. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.
PHILAURIPHIA, Monday, Oct. 1, 1866.

The match between the Atlantics and Athletics ame to a sudden termination this afternoon, the umpire calling icty to see the game than with hostile intentions toward the Atlantics, blocked up the ground to such an extent as to make play impossible. The police and the ground committee could not have managed worse, and to them more than the crowd is a failure to play due. Theodore Bomeisler was unjure, and the Athletics went first to the bat. Kkeinfelder was fielded out by rane, and McBride and Reach made runs. On the Atlastic the Pearste was fielded out by Reach, and Crane was at the but; with Charley Smith and Start on second and third bases when he game was called. The Athletics are trying to arrange it to the Atlantics play the Keystones.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Philadeleuta, Monday, Oct. 1, 1866

The Atlantics have finally decided not to play the Athletics to morrow, but to come back in two weeks and play at Suffolk Park. Both clubs meet on Capitoline grounds next

Monday.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

Kleinfelder opened the game with the bat for the Athletes on the first innings, and was caught by Crane on the ty. McBride followed and made his run. Reach also made his run. Wikins was put out on the first hase. Berkensteek was not out on strikes. Pearte led off for the Athantics and made his first base, he was put out on his secently Ecoch. Start, of the Athantics, struck a magnificant half, which was raught by Wilkins, who fielded it to Reach. Pearce was put out on the second base. Secre. Athletics on first famings, 2. The Athantics were one out and two on bases, when, as this time, the lense crowd broke into the field and netwitistanding the efforts of the police soon correct it. A man was singged by the police trom the crowd with his head covered with blood. This led to additional expitement and it was impossible to continue the game. At 3 eclock it was decided by Mr. Bomisher, of the Kurcka, the Umpire, to doubte the game off. It is understand that Mr. Berkenstock, the first base of the Atheties, declared that if the game continued the crowd would so heavily press upon him that it would be impossible to eated the balls. The immense crowd departed much disappointed with the result. Their was very heavy betting on the game. The Athantics hay the Keystone Club to morrow afternoon. It has not yet been decided when the game between the Athantics and Athleties will be continued.

THE NEXT GAME.

PHILADEAPHIA, Oct. 1.—The Committee appointed by the Atlantic and Athletic clois held a conference meeting to night, at which it was decided to play the first game on Monday week at the Capitoline grounds. Brooklyn. The disorder and rowdy sm manifested at the base ball match to-day is deeply regretted by the honorable meabers of the fratewnity. It was chiefly caused, it is supposed, by the heavy beging of certain parties. RECONSTRUCTION" IN BASE BALL-SOUTHERN COUR-

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Manday, Oct. 1, 1866.

The Union Base Ball Club of Richmond, composed entirely of clerks in the employ of the Government, having sent a challenge to the Richmond Club to play a match game, received the following reply:

ceived the following reply:

LICHNEEND, Sept. 22, 1866,

J. F. Dooley, Secretary Union Base Ball Club.

Stil: Your communication of the 21st inst. is before me. I am instructed to state that the Richmond Ball Club does not desire, and will not play the Union Club a single game. We are not, nor do we expect to be members of the National Base Ball Convention. Our reason: We are Southerners. Hoping this may be satisfactory, I am.

J. V. Bildood,
Secretary Richmond Base Ball Club.

John S. Allen, ex-Postmaster of Williamsburgh, was nominated last ovening, by the Republicans, as candidate

CONNECTICUT.

RETURNS FROM THE TOWN ELECTIONS.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS.

The returns received from the town elections in Connecticut indicate in almost every case large gains on the Republican side. We calculate the results as

follows, comparing them with the vote of last March;

New-London Co. New-London 773 HARTFORD Co. Southington. 309 LITCHPIELD Co. New-Milford .376 FAIRFIELD Co. Danbury....711 Norwalk838 721......130 140 651.....180 7 Dem. gain 221...carried without opposition NEW-HAVEN CO.

224...... 13

Hawley. Enolish. Oct. Rep. Maj. Gain.

TOWNSHIP RETURNS. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-MILPORD.

NEW-MILPORD, Conn. Monday, Oct. 1, 1885.

At our Fall election this day the Radicals elected a clean ticket over the Copperheads and apostate Republicans by from 30 to 47 majority.

NEW-LONDON.

New-LONDON.

The Republican majority here to-day on the towa election is 262 against "My Policy." Collector of the port elected "Town Crier." The Republican majority in the Southington elec-tion to-day is 70. Last Spring the Democrats carried the town by 80 majority. "My Policy" is played out here.

DANBURY.

Onn.

Monday.

Oct. 1. 1866.

The removal of the Postmaster seems to have been bad policy for Johnson. The entire Republican ticket is elected by largely increased majorities. Newly fledged.

Johnson men are wearing long faces. They are in bad company. "Poor Tray."

NORWALK.

NORWALK.

NORWALK.

Sorwalk gives 180 Republican majority at the town election to-day. A large majority of the towns heard from in Fairfield County go Republican.

SEYMOUR.

Monday.

Oct. 1. 1866.

SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR, Ct., Monday, Oct. 1, 1808.
The Republicans carried their tickets for town officers in this Democratic stronghold to-day, for the first time in a good many years. English majority over Hawley last April was 67.

The Republicans the ticket was unanimously elected to-day. The Bread-and-Butter Copperheads feeling weak in the back made no nomination

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE TURTLE CASE-LETTER FROM PROF. AGASSIZ. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Aniject of the preper treatment for animals, directed President Bergh to invite Prof. Agaissiz to deliver a lecture before the So-

Bergh to invite Prof. Agassiz to deliver a lecture before the Society on "The Turtle," which is the lowest type of animal to which the Society has yet directed its attention. Prof. Agassis is not able to respond to the request, but has written a lotter which will be read with interest.

"Prov. Louis Agassiz—Hy Dear Sir. A society has been recently formed in this State for the Prevention of Circley to Animals. Its exporators and officers are among the first generatemen of our city, and it has entered upon its career ander the most flattering ampices, encouraged by the almost manimous approval of the press and the public. Already, during its brief existence, it has effected a number of reforms and in the wide and varied field inviting its humane labors it hopes to accomplish many more.

the objects of this society, of what it has done, and proposes do. My special object, however, in writing, is to ask you, on chalf of the society, to lecture befored; at some time during a coming Fall, on the Turtle, with particular reference to its war of sensation.

"Beliaving that the turtle, low as it is in the scale of animated particular in severtheless, not beneath the attention of a society. It has been decided to issue the commission to Da-

all animals, some few weeks ago I had arrested the captain of a vessel isden with torties from the Florida coast, two inficilities cracity upon with torties from the Florida coast, two inficilities cracity upon them.

"The turtles were lying on their backs, kept without food or water, and having holes bored through their fins or legs, with cords run through, to secure them. On the trial of the case, a Dr. Guerusey textified that the turtle experienced no sufficing from the want of food; that it was more cruel to piace it on we bely than on its back, for it would live longer it as the latter position; and that boring a hole through the leg of a turtle indicted no more join than the bite of a monquito on a human bedag. The Justice regarding this as the textinuous of an expert, dismissed the case. Subsequently, however, the Grand Jury found a bill grainst the captain, and the subject will again come up on the trial of the indictment.

"This case created considerable discussion in our circ papers, as to whether the turtle is an animal so endowed with sensation that it can be the subject of cruelty; and some consider that this society is going beyond the scope of its proper duries in refuting the humanities so for down in the scale of being. By one of our most respectable weekfies it was seriously stated that so little can the turtle experience pain that it will quietly submit to the most extensive mulliations with feelings more akin to pleasure than suffering.

"In view of this difference of opinion, and of the fact that on account thereof it is still the constant practice of dealers in turtles to keep them without food or water, lying on their backs, their flesh pierred with cours to scene them, this Society is very dealeron of having an exposition of your views on the subject above mentioned, assured, as it is that no other person can speak with equal authority thereon.

"From your distinguished reputation as a scientific naturalist, from the time and care you are known to have devoted to the study of the Jestini

piered as conclusive.

"I very much hope, therefore, that it will accord with your
convenience to honor the society with a lecture on this subject;
or if not, that you will be so kind as to communicate your views

writing.

With congratulations on your safe return from your highly coessful and interesting trip to the Amazon, I have the nor to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

"HEXMY BRIGH. President,

"HENRY BERGH, President,
REPLY OF PROF. AGASSIZ.
"DRAM SER: It would give me the greatest pleasure to coserate with your society, for I sympathiae heartily with the obcity on have in view.
"Rutiny life is absorbed with other duties, and with the
st will I cannot do more than what I have already engaged to

"But any life is absorbed with other duties, and with the best will I cannot do more than what I have already engaged to do."

"Exense me, therefore, if I answer but briefly your special questions. To meet you in New-York and expound publicly my views upon such subject is out of the question.

"I need not tell you that men have always exenses enough to justify their wrong-doings. So it was with the Shave trade; so it is to-day with the turtle market. And though black men are more likely to be protected hereafter, their former sufferings during long son voyages are on record, and humanity shudders at the tale. Whether men may ever be refused enough to feel their guilt when they forment animals: remains to be seen, and your seeds will no doult do its share in cheating them in that direction. But to say that turiles do not suffer when dragged from their natural hamins, tied that they may not be able to move, turned upside down. See, &c, is simple absurd. It is true that they can five for a long time without food or drink; but they do feel pain, and are induced very sensitive to some injuries. That of turning them upside down among others is sufficient, for instance, to prevent their egrs from batching. Their suffering may be inferred by the violent and convulsive, movements to which the performing of their fins gives rise. And yet to this proceeding dealward nurles generally resort in order to the them more closely and pack a larger number in a smaller space. Or course, when thed in this manner, they may suffer less by being timed by the tree of their whole weight; but the best evidence I can inford that they shifts in that position is that they do if it is much proceeding of their whole weight; but the best vidence I can inford that they shifts in that position is that they do if it is made provest of their whole weight; but the best vidence I can inford that they shifts in that position is that they are foreibly kept the most complete evidence of their suffering from the quality of the best soid in the public ma

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

[By Telegraph.]

The President to-day appointed Timothy J. Carter of Illinois, Charles T. Sherman of Ohio, George Ashmun of Massachmetts, Springer Harbough of Pennsylvania, and Jesse L. Williams of Indiana United States Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company until the 1st Wedgesday in October, 1sof.

Major diea. Williams W. Averill has been appointed Consul-General to the British North American Provinces, to reside at Montreal, vice J. P. Potter, resigned.

Major Gen. Morgan L. Smith of Missouri has been appointed Consul at Honoluja, Sandwich Islands, vice Cakhwell, recalled and Brig. Gen. William L. Duff of Ullinois, who was Chief of Artillery on Gen. Grant's staff, has been appointed Consul to Glasgow, vice Balley, recalled.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CROTON DRAW-BRIDGE.—
The body of Renjamin Lee, a stone-mason of Sing Sing, was found floating under the draw-bridge over the Croton River, two miles above that rillage, on Sunday morning. It is supposed that he attempted to cross the bridge and was struck by a train and knocked off into the water. One of his-feet was very badly jamined—it is supposed by the passage of a cars wheel over it. FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE CROTON DRAW-BRIDGE .-